

Terrorists Slay 2 Hostages

Nixon Says Crisis Will Not Force U.S. to Devalue

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the present monetary crisis will not result in another formal devaluation of the dollar. The dollar is sound and will survive "this international attack on it," he told a news conference in Washington.

"As I look at the U.S. economy," he added, "I would say the dollar is a good bet in world markets today."

He noted that the United States has the lowest rate of inflation of any industrial country and the strongest economy. He added that his "responsible budget" would aid in keeping the nation's inflation rate low.

He also called for international cooperation in creating an international monetary system which is flexible enough to take care of what he called "temporary" attacks on one currency or another.

Despite the statement of confidence in the dollar, however, Mr. Nixon scheduled a meeting at the White House tomorrow with his top economic advisers.

The unusual convocation, coming on a Saturday, gave rise to speculation that the officials would discuss the monetary crisis and the run on the dollar.

White House spokesman Gerald Warren cautioned reporters not to assume that this was the purpose of the meeting, however.

Meanwhile, every major central bank was shut today rather than be forced into buying the U.S. currency to keep it from falling.

The dollar's value fell 10 percent today, following its 10 percent devaluation in 1971. In very light unofficial trading among commercial banks today, the dollar was in effect devalued anew—quoted at steep discounts from its official rate.

In Germany, where the Bundesbank bought an estimated \$2.7 billion in support operations yesterday, foreign exchange markets will not reopen before Thursday—giving officials added time to put together a joint European response to the latest crisis.

There was no immediate indication whether other foreign exchange markets will reopen before then.

Attempts to lay the groundwork for a joint solution were under way today in both Bonn and Brussels. The EEC Commission organized the preparatory work for a reunion of finance ministers from the nine member states set for Sunday afternoon. The outcome of the Brussels conference will be largely determined by whether or not Britain is willing to set a fixed value for the pound sterling.

Sterling has been floating since mid-1972 and German officials are urging Britain to set a fixed rate and then join in an EEC-wide float against the dollar. Such an approach would mean the value of the EEC currencies would remain stable against each other while fluctuating as a bloc against the dollar.

Discussions to get Britain to rejoin sterling began yesterday, when Prime Minister Edward Heath arrived in Bonn for a long-term visit.

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DIPLOMATIC HANDIWORK—Applauding the signing of the final act of the Vietnam talks are, from left, front row: Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, a member of the Chinese delegation, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs William P. Rogers. Second row: Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa.; Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.; Rep. Gerald Ford, R., Mich., and Rep. John J. McFall, D., Calif.

Rogers Hails 'Constructive Action'

12 Parties Sign Final Act on Vietnam

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—The international conference on Vietnam ended today with the signing of the final act, giving what North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh called a "stamp of universality" to the Vietnam peace agreement.

At the last minute, however, some of the hostilities and rivalries that have marked the recent history of Vietnam broke through.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei used the final ceremony to condemn the South Vietnamese government for violating the Jan. 27 cease-fire, and to call the Provisional Revolutionary Government the "authentic representative" of the South Vietnamese people.

South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam dismissed the Chinese statement as "erroneous and baseless."

Mr. Chi gave strong support to the Communist Vietnamese delegations by backing them in their protests against the recent incidents involving their delegates to the Joint Military Commission in South Vietnam.

It was over these incidents that North Vietnam announced Tuesday the suspension of U.S. prisoner releases.

Mr. Trinh said today that the agreement Wednesday to resume the releases came after his meeting with the U.S. South Vietnamese and Viet Cong foreign ministers at which the four were able to "agree on the measures necessary to end the incidents in South Vietnam."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers denied again today that there had been any "linkage" between the resumption of prisoner releases and the security issue.

Another issue came up today when Mr. Rogers indicated his displeasure over United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's rapid agreement yesterday to begin discussions with the PRG on the opening of a liaison office at the UN.

At a press conference following the signing today, Mr. Rogers denied that the PRG was a government and said that Mr. Waldheim had assured him that he had agreed only to "study" the question of PRG representation.

"I am sure that when he has studied the idea, he will discover that it is not the proper decision," Mr. Rogers said. "If every time a political party can declare itself a government and enter the UN, there would be no end to it."

It is clear from today's signing, however, that the PRG has been officially recognized as a "government." The 12 signatures on the pages of the final act make no distinction between the PRG and the other 11 signatories, and the act clearly states that it is being signed by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam accepted this arrangement only after a paragraph had been added to the act stating that the signatures did not imply mutual recognition by the participating countries.

It seems clear that the UN will have no easy time deciding how to solve the problem. Not only must it now consider normalizing relations with a divided nation, as it will soon do with East and West Germany, but it must consider relations with two governments within one half of that nation.

Mr. Rogers called this week's meeting a "satisfactory conference" and "constructive international action."

He said the United States had accomplished most of its goals here, including establishing a procedure for reconvening the conference in the event of cease-fire violations, and the mention of Laos and Cambodia in the agreement.

On recovering, he said it was the "right decision" that six of the 12 countries would be enough to call a new meeting. "This will prevent frivolous calls, yet it will not be too cumbersome," he said.

He said the inclusion of Laos and Cambodia was right because he considered that "peace in Indochina is indivisible." He suggested that the conference could (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nothing From Domestic Budget, Nixon Says

Hanoi to Get AID, Pentagon Funds

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that any assistance money for Indochina will come from defense and Agency for International Development funds and not from the domestic side of the budget.

Arguing at a news conference that aid for North Vietnam is in the interest of peace, the President recalled that American aid to Germany and Japan after World War II helped strengthen peace and security in Europe and Asia.

The President said that the pledge to aid North Vietnam rebuild was not a condition of the cease-fire, but he declared that it would contribute to "lasting peace and stability in the area."

"The costs of peace are great, but the costs of war are much greater," Mr. Nixon said, defending his proposal to supply aid to North Vietnam and other nations of Indochina.

He has been particularly criticized for proposing aid to a former enemy by persons who maintain that the money would come from essential domestic needs. His assurance that the money would come from the military budget and AID was expected to reduce somewhat this opposition.

The aid program will have to have congressional support, the President said. He predicted that, after Congress considers the issue carefully, it will support aid in the interest of peace.

Mr. Nixon said he remained optimistic about the effectiveness of the cease-fire in Vietnam. He said that, while violence has not been eliminated, it has been reduced.

"I doubt if it will become zero in any time in the foreseeable future," he acknowledged, "because of the fact that a guerrilla war... is not going to be ended by one agreement, not in one month, not in two months."

The United States is continuing to use its influence with both sides to get adherence to the agreement, he said. He recalled that 20 years after the Korean armistice, there were incidents even though there is a clear demarcation line in Korea.

He declined to describe behind-the-scenes negotiations this week over Hanoi's delay in releasing American prisoners of war.

But he said that the suggestion that the deadlock was broken because the United States promised to help get better compliance with the cease-fire "is completely wrong."

The United States is doing that, he said, but the POW issue "stands on its own" in relation only to the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, he said.

The President announced that the date for his proposed meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu had been fixed for April 2 and 3 in San Clemente, Calif.

When asked if he had changed his opposition to amnesty for draft evaders and deserters, he said he had not.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aides Killed, Belgian Is Shot by Arabs in Khartoum

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 2—Terrorists of the Black September group of Palestinian guerrillas tonight executed two American diplomats—the ambassador and his unofficial predecessor—among the five hostages they seized yesterday in an invasion of a diplomatic party at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum, the Sudan capital.

There were conflicting reports that they had also slain—or seriously wounded—the Belgian diplomatic representative.

The Sudan's broadcasting outlet, Radio Omdurman, said that the three had been executed by the terrorists.

But a spokesman for the U. S. Embassy in Khartoum said that when a Sudanese Army officer had entered the Saudi building, he saw the two Americans' bodies but had found the Belgian still alive, although badly wounded.

The Sudanese tried unsuccessfully to persuade the guerrillas to allow the Belgian to be moved elsewhere for medical treatment, the American spokesman reported.

The American ambassador was Cleo A. Noel, 54, married and the father of two, who had been a Foreign Service officer since 1949 and had served two previous tours in Khartoum, where he was named envoy in December. The other American was George Curtis Moore, 47, a career diplomat since 1947, who was the guest of honor at yesterday's party. He was to have left Khartoum for a new post. Mr. Moore had been in charge of U.S. interests at the Dutch Embassy in the Sudan between 1963 and last year's resignation of U.S. Ambassador, which had been broken in the 1967 Middle East war.

Belgian Identified

The Belgian who was either killed or wounded is Guy Elia, 36, his country's ambassador for current affairs in the Sudan. Belgium's formal diplomatic ties there are the responsibility of its envoy to Cairo.

The Americans and the Belgian were wounded at 7 p.m. (1700 GMT) yesterday when the terrorists—firing submachine guns—burst into the diplomatic reception at the embassy.

Their wounds were considered slight, however, and their captors allowed doctors to visit the embassy twice today to treat them.

At 2 and 6 p.m. today, the guerrillas let deadlines pass for fulfillment of their demands that four nations free imprisoned Palestinians or their supporters.

At 8:15 p.m., a guerrilla phoned a Sudanese official and said his group's patience was exhausted and they were determined to carry out the threatened execution. "We have received no reasonable promises" to the demands made on the United States, Israel, West Germany and Jordan, the guerrilla said.

Less than an hour later, at 9 p.m.—36 hours after their ordeal began—the Americans and the Belgian were shot again.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman, George Thompson, said four shots inside the Saudi building were heard by troops and officials surrounding the four-story structure, and then came 14 more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Wounded Knee Indians Free 11 Hostages, Still Hold Village

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 2 (AP)—Eleven persons freed after being held hostage since Tuesday by militant Indians refused to leave this historic hamlet, which still was being held by the militants.

Sen. George McGovern and Sen. James Abourezk, South Dakota Democrats, said the hostages were released at noon yesterday.

"They didn't want to leave their homes," Sen. McGovern said. "We offered to take the hostages with us, but they didn't want to go," he added.

The senators continued negotiations last night with representatives of the 200 Indians who occupied the village on the Pine Ridge Reservation of the Oglala Sioux in the southwestern part of the state.

The Indians, members of the American Indian Movement, Tuesday raided the Wounded Knee trading post, took guns and ammunition, made hostages of the 11 inhabitants and surrounded the village with sentries.

Today an AIM leader said that five caravans involving about 1,500 Indians were on the way to the Pine Ridge Reservation "to bring this thing to a head."

Asron Deserres, whose home is nearby Pine Ridge, was fire-bombed last night, said caravans from Washington, Oklahoma; Missoula, Mont.; St. Paul, Minn., and Des Moines, Iowa, will "break through roadblocks" established by highway patrolmen.

Mr. Deserres said that he believed federal officials conferred with AIM leaders today. Justice Department officials were unavailable for comment.

It was at Wounded Knee Creek in 1890 that 146 Sioux men, women and children were killed by troops of the 7th Cavalry in the last major incident in the Indian Wars.

The senators and the dozen representatives of the Indians met between a barricade manned by Indian guards and another picket line established a few miles away by federal marshals. They met once in an open pasture and later, during the night, in what Sen. McGovern described as a "hastily erected tepee."

"The main thing was that we got assurances that the hostages were free to leave," Sen. McGovern said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Leftists Gain in French Poll; 1st Voting Round Is Sunday

PARIS, March 3 (UPI)—The public opinion poll taken over the legislative elections today showed that the left had increased its lead over the Gaullist party and allies to 11 points, the widest margin of the campaign.

The poll, taken Tuesday by the Institut de Public Opinion and published today in the newspaper France-Soir, showed a combined left supported by 36 percent of the voters, compared with 34 percent for the Gaullist-led right.

The poll showed the Communist party leading the left, with 19 percent, while the Gaullist party picked up a bit, for a total of 33 percent.

The poll also showed a 5 percent increase in the left's support, rising to 5 percent.

The poll tended to confirm belief that the Gaullist campaign has been largely ineffective under the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, while the strength of the left has come from the rise of the non-Communist left.

Since the polling began in December, the majority dropped from a high of 40 percent support, while the Socialists climbed a point and the PRG climbed three. The Communists dropped one point during this period, as did the Reformateurs.

Under the French two-round voting system, it is impossible to determine from the 11-point lead just how much the left will be able to close the gap on the majority in Sunday's voting. But some French analysts, on the strength of today's final poll, were saying that there was a 50-50 chance that the majority would lose control and would need to call on the Reformateurs to form a majority.

The Reformateurs made it clear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Irish Coalition Defeats Lynch, Ends Party's 16-Year Reign

By Richard Eder

DUBLIN, March 2 (UPI)—The Fianna Fail party, which governed Ireland for the last 16 years, was toppled from power in Wednesday's general elections.

The coalition of the Fine Gael—Fianna Fail's traditional rival—and the smaller Labour party held 73 seats in the 106-seat Dail, Ireland's parliament. Fianna Fail had 69, and two independents have been elected.

Today, counting continued for a dozen seats for which definite results were not in. Under Ireland's proportional representation system, voters mark not only first choices, but second, third, fourth—or however many names there are on the ballot—as well.

Ballots are counted and recounted up to a dozen times until the three, four or five most successful candidates, according to the number of seats in the constituency, are selected.

It was clear, however, that the coalition would have 73 seats with only a remote chance that this would drop to 72 or rise to 74. This would be a working majority of one to four—depending on how the two independents vote.

It is not much, but Irish governments traditionally govern with small majorities. For the last two years, for example, Premier Jack Lynch held a minority in the Dail.

Although the result was a shock to Mr. Lynch and to Fianna Fail—the defeat of Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan was a particularly humiliating one for the party—it was a rather gentle shock.

Fianna Fail's popular vote actually increased by nearly a percentage point, thus providing it with reassurance that its long-term prospects were not badly hurt.

The swing of seats the other way was due to the peculiarities of the Irish electoral system.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Director Gray Tells Hearing Mitchell Refused to Let FBI Question Martha on Bugging

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—FBI agents wanted to question Martha Mitchell about her husband's alleged involvement in political sabotage and espionage of aides to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, the FBI, which limited its investigation to the Watergate, had no leads that would have justified questioning Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Gray's assertion that the failure to question Mrs. Mitchell was "grounded in courtesy" and not politics was greeted with disbelief by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind.

"That kind of double standard is sort of asking for trouble," Sen. Bayh told the witness.

Mitchell had quit Mr. Gray said he personally approved the recommendation of senior agents last September that Mrs. Mitchell be approached through her husband, who had left the Justice Department the previous February and quit as head of the Nixon re-election campaign in June. He said his wife threatened to leave him if he stayed in politics.

Asked by Sen. Bayh whether it was "customary" for investigators to check with husbands before interviewing wives, Mr. Gray said the courtesy was based in part on deference to a former attorney general, but said the FBI "would have accorded that courtesy" regardless of political party.

The nominees said his agents frequently told him they felt "frustrated" in the investigation of the bugging and burglary of the Democratic National Committee's Watergate office. "We have not really been able to find out what we hoped to find out," he said.

Among the unanswered questions, Mr. Gray said, was who received information from the wiretap. "Somebody received that information," he said, "I don't know who," he testified.

Mr. Gray, who will be back before the committee when hearings resume Tuesday, also disclosed that:

Robert C. Mardian, former assistant general and political coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President last fall, invoked lawyer-client privilege and refused to answer FBI questions about questions that the committee stored records of financial

contributions and wiretapped conversations among Democrats.

Despite the apparent involvement in political sabotage and espionage of aides to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, the FBI, which limited its investigation to the Watergate, had no leads that would have justified questioning Mr. Haldeman.

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Five of the hostages relaxing after being released by the Indians in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

11 Hostages Released by S.D. Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

Govern later told newsmen gathered at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building in Pine Ridge, a small Indian settlement several miles southwest of Wounded Knee.

The meeting ended on a "jarring note," however, Sen. McGovern said, when the Indians were told that the home of one of their leaders, Aaron Deseras, was fire-bombed in Pine Ridge. Mr. Deseras's wife was reported to have been injured in the fire.

Police officials in Pine Ridge refused comment.

Sen. McGovern said the Indian leaders who spoke with the senators "were very disturbed about the fire-bombing... it underscores the danger that exists here."

The senators said the Indians reiterated demands for a Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee hearing, charges of corruption in the BIA and protests against Richard Wilson, chairman of the Oglala Sioux tribe, which numbers 13,000, most of whom live on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The Indians also want an investigation of what they allege are 371 violations of U.S.-Indian treaties.

Sen. McGovern said he explained that a full-subcommittee meeting, which the Indians wanted scheduled today, was not possible because the Senate members could not be collected. He also said he wanted other Indians present to testify at such hearings.

Village Closed

Ralph Erickson, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General and head of the estimated 100 federal marshals surrounding Wounded Knee, said the village was closed to all incoming persons.

Sen. McGovern said he planned to remain in the Black Hills area until Sunday. Sen. Abourezk, returned to Washington today.

Machine Gun Set Up

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—The Indians moved a machine gun into their compound at Wounded Knee, and government forces plan to increase their own firepower. Sen. Abourezk said today at a press conference here.

Sen. Abourezk said a Justice Department official told him the Indians had set up an M-60 30-caliber machine gun at their compound and that federal marshals would seek heavier weapons to match it.

The senator proposed that a hot line be immediately installed between the Indians and federal officials to help halt the escalation.

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SERIOUS MISSION—Sen. George McGovern and Oglala Sioux tribe chairman Richard Wilson arriving at Bureau of Indian Affairs in Pine Ridge before release of hostages.

Navy Rebuffs Bid by 2 Firms To Increase Ship, Jet Prices

By Richard Witkin

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—The Navy yesterday rebuffed two major defense contractors, Litton Industries and the Grumman Aerospace Corp., in their demand for huge price increases for LHA amphibious assault ships and F-14 fighter planes.

In the case of Litton, the Navy fixed a maximum price of \$946 million for the five assault ships, which are designed to carry marines to trouble areas and put them ashore by helicopter and landing craft.

The Navy said that months of negotiations had reached an impasse and that yesterday's action was its "final decision" on the matter. But Litton continued to insist on \$103 million more and said it would "challenge the Navy's decision in the courts, if necessary."

In the F-14 dispute, the Navy announced last night that recent negotiations with Grumman had also failed. It said Grumman must reverse its December decision refusing to accept an additional 48-plane order unless the price were boosted from \$16.8 million to \$18 million a plane. It added that the Bethesda, N.D., manufacturer had 30 days to appeal the decision to the Armed Forces Board of Contract Appeals.

The Navy's two actions represented the first Pentagon decisions in important procurement controversies since Elliot L. Richardson took over as secretary of defense.

The Litton decision was formally announced at the regular morning news briefing at the Pentagon. The unilateral determination of maximum price for the long-delayed assault ships was only part of the bad news for Litton. The Navy simultaneously decreed that, within 90 days, Litton must pay back \$56 million in previously advanced payments to which it is not entitled in view of lagging construction progress. Litton said it would fight this action too.

The setback for the huge conglomerate followed repeated warnings by Pentagon critics that Roy L. Ash, Litton's president before he became head of the Office of Management and Budget, would try to engineer a "bailout" of the company on its threatened LHA loss.

Several important questions now move to the forefront. What recourse is open to Litton before it goes to the courts? What, if any, effect would the Navy stand have on construction at Litton's highly automated shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss., not only on the assault ships, but on 30 destroyers it is building under a \$2-billion contract? What effect would a \$56-million repayment have on Litton's financial health?

Sen. William French, D., Wis., among others, has frequently contended, and Litton has denied, that the company was in dangerous financial straits.

Litton issued a statement saying that the \$108-million difference between the Navy's \$946-million price decree and what Litton is willing to accept as a minimum "represents the cost of work and schedule delays caused by actions of the Navy and not included in the original scope of the contract."

The man who succeeded Mr. Ash as Litton's president, Fred W. O'Green, denounced the Navy action, saying in part:

"The basic reason an agreement could not be reached was the Navy's unwillingness to recognize the full legal obligations under the contracts and the fair price, which it must eventually pay for the ships."

"The Navy asked us to accept an unrealistically low price and to give up our rights to pursue compensation for numerous Navy changes and delays, which we would not do."

At 4 in the morning (met) the Ice Bird, a small sailing boat with David Lewis, solitary circumnavigator. Both ship and man in pretty bad shape but alive and in good spirits. The Ice Bird capsize about two months ago and broke its aluminum mast. Lewis carried on with an emergency short boom as a mast and everything on board was completely soaked in sea water and freezing temperatures. He intends to repair as well as he can and to sail again in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope. Incredible but true."

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Well Under Replacement Figure

U.S. Birth, Fertility Rates Dip To Lowest Levels in History

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—American birth and fertility rates last year dropped to their lowest levels in history and even the absolute number of babies born was the smallest in 27 years.

Births declined so sharply in 1972, according to federal statistics published yesterday, that the fertility rate has now fallen to 2.03 children a family, significantly below the "replacement level" of 2.3 children.

A decline in births and rates was evident in 1971 and has already been dubbed "the birth dearth" or "the baby bust." But the new data show that this decline intensified sharply in 1972.

Population authorities for the most part welcome the drop and caution against exaggerated fears of a decline in national vitality. They cite parallel trends in other industrialized countries.

"Zero Population Growth" Experts also caution against exaggerated optimism. Despite the low rates, the day of "zero population growth" (ZPG), the goal of the nationwide ZPG movement, remains distant. One reason is that fertility rates are extremely volatile. Another is that ZPG could come only if sustained low birth rates continued for 70 years.

In the short term, however, the new 1972 figures were dramatically low by every standard measure:

● The general fertility rate—births per thousand women, aged 15 to 44—dropped from 82.3 in 1971 to 73.4 in 1972. The previous low was 75.8 in 1956, during the Depression.

● The total fertility rate—the average number of children born to each family—dropped to 2.03. The previous low figure was 2.12, also in 1956.

● The crude birth rate—births per thousand population—dropped to 15.6. In 1971, the previous low year, the figure was 17.3.

● According to calculations by Campbell Gibson, a Census Bureau fertility authority, the population last year grew by a smaller amount than in any year since 1945. The total growth rate in 1972 was 0.78 percent—less than half the peak rate of 1.83 percent in 1956. In 1945, it was 0.71.

● Even beyond rates, the actual number of births dropped to 3,266,000 in 1972, a 9 percent decline in one year.

Demographers found this particularly striking for the reason that the decrease, of 303,000 births, occurred despite an increase of 878,000 women of child-bearing age—as the post-World War II baby boom continues to mature.

Another reason is the contrast between 1972 and 1946, the previous low-birth year of the postwar period. Then, 33,290,000 women of child-bearing age had 3,411,000 births. In 1972, 44,340,000 potential mothers—33 percent more—had only 3,266,000 babies—4 percent less.

● The general fertility rate—

Both the government parties and the anti-Marxist opposition have coalesced to present single lists of candidates. All 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the 50 Senate seats are to be filled.

Mr. Allende, now two years in office, is not up for election. But should the opposition, which already has a congressional majority, capture two-thirds of the seats, the controversial president could be impeached and new elections called.

The opposition, however, was not expected to capture enough votes to impeach Mr. Allende.

Violence Expected

The armed forces have warned that their intelligence agencies have proof that rightist and leftist extremist groups are preparing to stage acts of violence after the election is over.

But a high-ranking army officer said the military will quickly quash any incident that might threaten public order.

Half a dozen persons have been killed in campaign incidents. At least 100 have been injured. But these figures are no worse than those of previous electoral campaigns.

The rightist National party wound up its campaigning last night. Sergio Onofre Jarpa, party president and candidate for a Senate seat, told a rally the afternoon of Mr. Allende's government. Chile "is almost a Soviet satellite."

Five separate parades of Nationalist forces of the New Year's Eve death of a 21-year-old Russian defector, Sergei Kouradov, ended here yesterday with a ruling of accidental death.

Mr. Kouradov's girlfriend, Ann Johnson, 17, had testified that he died of a gunshot wound while handling a gun her father had given him for protection. The two were staying at a mountain cabin when the death occurred.

Mr. Kouradov, a submarine officer, deserted a Soviet ship off the western coast of Canada in 1971.

A California religious group with which Mr. Kouradov was linked, Underground Evangelism, had raised the possibility that he was murdered by Russian agents.

George Farkas of New York City.

Henry A. Kissinger was seated between Nixon campaigner Rita Hauser of New York and singer Laine Kazan of Beverly Hills. He told them, "Some people seem to forget that I'm Jewish."

The President also saluted Israel's departing ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin. "May our two countries always stand together in the course of peace and independence and freedom for all people," Mr. Nixon said as he concluded his toast.

In response, Mrs. Meir said it is Israel's greatest dream to cooperate and live in peace with its neighbors—"to cross the borders and to build together an area where people can be happy."

"Mr. President," she concluded, "when that great day comes, and I am convinced that it will come, we will always remember that in days of sorrow and difficulties and danger we were not alone, we had a friend."

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon assured the Israeli premier of continued U.S. military and economic support. The President made his pledge during a one-hour-and-35-minute meeting, according to White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler.

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Grand Jury to Subpoena 2 Vesco Criminal Probe Starts in Mutual Fund Fraud Case

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. has begun criminal proceedings against Robert J. Vesco, the New Jersey financier who made a secret \$200,000 contribution to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President.

The disclosure came in court papers filed yesterday in U.S. District Court here by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has charged Mr. Vesco and others with the looting of at least \$224 million from four mutual funds.

The SEC, without identifying any one by name, said it had information that two "witnesses" in its lawsuit against Mr. Vesco had been subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury here.

It was understood that the grand jury inquiry was entirely unrelated to the political nomination that Mr. Vesco had made the Nixon campaign but would deal with the fraud charges sought against Mr. Vesco and others by the SEC.

"Untenable Position"

Mr. Vesco's lawyer said last night that he was in the "untenable position" of having to deal with a civil and a criminal case at the same time.

The possibility of criminal proceedings was raised initially by the

Trade Bill Under Wraps

The President has not yet disclosed the precise contents of the trade bill he intends to submit to Congress, but the administration's advance ballyhoo makes what lurks beneath the veil sound like the most exciting package since Little Egypt—appealing to business and labor, to farmers and housewives, to balance-of-payments optimists, and pessimists, to free-traders and protectionists, and even to Democrats and Republicans alike.

Some of these groups—such as the highly protectionist AFL-CIO leaders assembled in Miami Beach—have been allowed a peek behind the veil—and have expressed a desire to see more. If the free-traders themselves have not yet been vouchsafed a private viewing, their surrogate, the Chicago school economist Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, has proclaimed his own delight in the liberal direction of the proposed legislation.

How has this wondrous trade mechanism been constructed? Essentially, by providing it with gears to permit United States trade policy to go backward or forward, up or down. As President Nixon told Secretary Shultz in an Oval Room meeting at which members of the press were permitted to stand as silent witnesses, "We are going to ask the Congress for the right for our negotiators to go up or down. Only by going up can we get them [foreign governments] to go down with some of the restrictions they have."

By going up or down, Mr. Nixon meant that he wanted the power to raise tariffs or lower them, to impose import quotas or lift them, to slap on an import surtax or remove it. He is seeking power to cajole or threaten other governments into making concessions that will improve the American trade and balance-of-payments positions—assuming that these will still need further support despite the second devaluation of the dollar, which may or may not be the last.

Massive speculation has hit Europe again and driven the dollar down below its newly established floor level even after the German Bundesbank had bought up around \$3 billion, an all-time record. In the midst of these massive flows of hot money, it is impossible to know what the dollar's equilibrium rate should be in terms of basic balance of trade and long-term capital movements. It would be a mistake to take this new out-

burst of speculation as proof that Federal Reserve Chairman Burns and Under Secretary of the Treasury Volcker were wrong in assuring Congress that the latest devaluation had at last achieved a set of world exchange rates that would enable this country to regain equilibrium in its balance of payments. If their forecast does prove right—and it will take months before anyone will know—it should reduce protectionist pressures. But the current monetary crisis is only intensifying those pressures, thus making this a most inopportune time to seek comprehensive trade legislation. The choice will be between Mr. Nixon's up-or-down, protectionist-or-liberal bill and the kind of all-out protectionist legislation—typified by the Burke-Hartke bill—that is most likely to emerge from Congress in its present mood.

If compelled to make the choice between these alternatives, Mr. Nixon's approach at least has the merit of ambiguity. But the President's past performance in bowing to protectionist pressures of textiles, steel, oil and other industries does not encourage confidence that he would use the powers he is seeking to achieve liberal rather than illiberal ends. What the President appears basically to be seeking are "safeguards" to shield American industries and labor from disruptions due to rapid changes in trade.

In Europe and Japan, there is a similar disposition to look for quasi-protectionist solutions—these come under the general name of "orderly marketing"—in response to internal and external economic and political pressures. This trend toward market sharing—a sort of national cartelization—may or may not be the wave of the future, but there is no sense in rushing to catch it. For the trend is likely to be costly and inflationary for consumers, could exacerbate industrial inefficiency and low labor productivity, and would very likely split the free world into blocs.

When the wraps come off Mr. Nixon's new trade bill, one must examine not only its superficial features but form a judgment about where it would really take the United States and its allies. That will involve an assessment of the mercantilism or liberalism of the President—and of the strength of the pressures to which he is likely to be most responsive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Interests in Peace

International endorsement of the Vietnam peace agreements and the rapid resolution of the block on releasing American war prisoners are reassuring signs that North Vietnam, as well as the United States, continue to regard the Jan. 27 cease-fire arrangements as serving their best national interests.

Summaries of the Paris peace conference documents suggest that only the barest minimum outside guarantees of peace could be agreed upon. As a British delegate warned: "No document, no words, indeed no conference can insure the maintenance of peace in Vietnam." Continued perception of straightforward national interest on all sides, therefore, remains the most dependable force for making the Paris agreements stick.

Perhaps it was indeed just a misunderstanding by the North Vietnamese representatives in Saigon that delayed this week's scheduled release of 142 more American servicemen, as Hanoi is now explaining. Whatever the reason for the hold-up, the quick and firm reaction of the Nixon administration was clearly beneficial in keeping the American disengagement process moving.

There is every reason, unfortunately, to expect the North Vietnamese leaders to continue their exploitation of the remaining prisoners under their control. These men

stand as the last potent bargaining chips for inducing rigid U.S. adherence to the terms of the cease-fire. The administration and Congress must tread carefully in the next 30 days, or until the last prisoner is at liberty, to avoid new ruptures over such touchy issues as the American commitment on future aid to Indochina.

Secondly, the administration has every justification for exerting pressure on President Thieu, as it apparently has done in recent days, to conduct his dealings with the North Vietnamese representatives in more of the spirit of "national reconciliation and concord" which the Paris agreements rather simplistically prescribe.

Finally, the character of the future American presence in South Vietnam, a subject about which the administration has been strangely reticent, could raise serious doubts in Hanoi about the totality and sincerity of the American withdrawal.

The United States rightly expects North Vietnam to honor all the obligations of the Paris agreements, and vice versa. Once suspicions of deception get about, either side might begin to question whether the thin fabric of truce is in its national interest after all. At that dangerous moment a technical difficulty in the process of releasing the prisoners would not be so easily resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Election Campaign

A minister of the Fifth Republic said recently: "The best election campaigns are the shortest ones." This one has been long since it actually started in the fall. But it has not been a bad one. And the changes begun during these months of partisan excitement could modify the political organization of France.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Moscow Woos Washington

The Soviet Union apparently regards Henry A. Kissinger's latest visit to China as a challenge to compete more actively for

America's favor. Following the Sino-American meeting, Moscow intensified its anti-Chinese propaganda but, with an eye on Washington, refrained from renewing its old charge of a conspiracy between Peking and the Americans. When some over-zealous commentators in the satellite states used the Kissinger mission as an excuse to launch anti-American tirades, they were quickly informed by the Kremlin that such tactics are no longer acceptable. The Russians are now in the process of trying to persuade the United States to engage in closer cooperation in the realms of trade and industry.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1898

NEW YORK—In default of anything more exciting to write about, the sensational papers have now fallen foul of President McKinley for not being more assertive with Spain. Another thing they don't like is Mr. Long's remark to a personal friend, when he said that in his private opinion any participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the battleship Maine was now entirely eliminated. Meanwhile, there is no new news, either from Key West or Havana.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding today signed the resolution which was introduced by Rep. Furter of Pennsylvania and passed by both Houses, asking the President to negotiate with foreign nations for a limitation in the production of habit-forming drugs. Steps will now be taken to obtain cooperation from Great Britain, Turkey and Persia to curtail opium production, and with the Netherlands, Peru and Bolivia to cut down on the production of cocaine. Certainly a great step forward.



"Politics Makes Strange Suitfellows"

Japan's Increasing Demands for Equality

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The other day, when former Premier Sato of Japan was in Washington, he said with the gentlest courtesy that he hoped the United States, Europe and Japan could do a better job of consulting with one another about their common economic, monetary, political and security problems in the world.

Now in retirement, he observed in a private conversation that the old nationalistic ways of ordering relations between nations, and even the old transatlantic institutions of cooperation between North America and Europe, were inadequate to deal with the rising power of Japan and China. Since Sato's philosophic observations on the world scene, we have had another monetary crisis, in which the Japanese yen and the West German mark have emerged as the most stable currencies in the world, and the new Japanese government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka is beginning to develop Sato's theme much more bluntly.

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, secretary-general of Japan's governing Liberal-Democratic party, a political confidant of Premier Tanaka's and a senior member of the Japanese parliament, recently denounced the world's major powers for excluding Japan from important international councils.

from the United States and an equal number from Japan and Europe, with an executive committee of 34—nine from Japan, nine from the United States, two from Canada and 14 from the European Common Market countries.

The U.S. chairman will be Gerard C. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation to negotiate a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. He and David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Edwin Reischauer of Harvard, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, will form the U.S. steering committee, and the director of the small staff serving the entire 180 commissioners will be Zbigniew Brzezinski, head of the Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University.

The Japanese commissioners are being organized by Takeshi Watanabe, former president of the Asian Development Bank in Manila, and the European by Max Kohnstamm of the Netherlands, who has for years been a close associate of Jean Monnet

in the European Action Committee.

Gerard Smith, who has President Nixon's support in bringing the trilateral commission into being—as well as the support of Premier Tanaka of Japan—defines the purpose of the commission as follows:

"The United States, Western Europe and Japan face a common condition. They are the major industrial areas of the world and they share common concerns about the problems of environment and modern industrial society as well as common security concerns."

"They are the only regions with economic and technical resources to respond to the larger problems that face us. So they jointly share a global responsibility and we think their relations are threatened by domestic concerns which tend to drive the regions apart."

Ambassador Smith emphasizes that this trilateral commission is not directed against any other group. It will be financed by

private funds from the three areas and hopes to be in operation by October.

This is definitely not a lobbying organization, though it will probably invite some members of Congress and the other parliaments to join the commission. It will organize task forces to study various specific common problems, such as the energy crisis, aid to less developed regions, trade, monetary policy and, eventually, military arms control.

Primarily, however, it will hope to demonstrate through the more flexible actions of private citizens that more progress can be made on these emerging common problems by working on them together than by trying to deal separately with the consequences of nationalistic mistakes.

The exclusion of Japan has brought much sorrow to the world in this century, and despite its remarkable economic achievements, it still feels that it is excluded from great-power status in the United Nations and in planning the reconstruction of the post-Vietnam world.

Or Was It Marienbad?

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—After the 12 foreign ministers put their initials to the document, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government gave a reception at the Hotel George V. A white-gloved attendant announced the guests. Russians sipped champagne with Chinese. Americans chatted with Vietnamese revolutionaries, North and South.

"Surrealism!" A French diplomat exclaimed as he surveyed the scene. He was speaking not only of the elegant reception but of the whole week in Paris, the week of the International Conference on Vietnam.

After nearly five years of mutual denunciation in the same conference center, the former Hotel Majestic, American and North Vietnamese delegates now worked together to arrange the affairs of this conference. Any move by one of the other parties that might have caused difficulties was quickly squashed.

Smooth Progress

It looked as though the smooth progress of the conference might be interrupted by the news from Vietnam of a threatened delay in the next release of American prisoners. That may have been a drama more apparent than real—a Communist demonstration against South Vietnamese cease-fire violations, a political response by President Nixon. In any case, the impact in Paris was limited largely to Secretary of State Rogers putting on a sterner face for the television cameras and then privately exchanging assurances with Nguyen Duy Trinh of North Vietnam.

First With U.S.

This complaint, of course, is directed mainly at the United States, but it also applies to the expanded European Common Market countries. They, too, want more effective consulting with Washington, but they would prefer to consult with the Nixon administration first, and then bring Japan into the talks later. Fortunately, a group of distinguished private citizens in the United States, Japan and Europe are now organizing what they call "the trilateral commission" to study the common problems of these three power centers and encourage their governments to act on them together.

There will be 60 commissioners

The point was that the two principals, having made their own form of peace, were not going to let the rest of the world cast doubt on its reality. As one British wit put it early in the week, "This conference is doomed to succeed."

The result, inevitably, was a meeting almost devoid of substance—an illusory affair, so far from the real passions and problems of Indochina that one television man rightly called it "a remote." While the foreign ministers solemnly undertook to "guarantee the ending of the war," the shouting "rent on in South Vietnam and Cambodia, the political prisoners remained in Saigon's jails, the truce provisions for freedom of movement and political organization in South Vietnam were ignored.

Only Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mitchell Sharp, attempted to bring home to the conference the realities—the hard realities—of enforcing a truce between the Vietnamese. He wanted an international political mechanism to which the truce observers in Vietnam could report. But in the end Canada, rather lamely, albeit provisionally, accepted a vague system of bringing alleged truce violations to the attention of the conference parties.

"A cynical affair," said a diplomat—not American or Vietnamese—who has spent years on the subject of Vietnam. That is one view of the conference. But another and more hopeful interpretation is also possible.

For a generation and more now, the outside world has been trying to arrange things in Indochina.

china. The French first, then all the participants at the Geneva Conference of 1954, then the United States undertook to define the politics of that peninsula. The Americans and the Russians poured in immense quantities of weapons, the Americans their own.

This outside intervention has been a disaster for the intervenors and a tragedy for the Vietnamese. And so, if the world is now washing its hands of Vietnam, it just could be because that lesson has been learned—because the great powers have decided to leave Vietnam with all its bitterness and its fascination, to the Vietnamese.

Of course the happy possibility of a general resolution to leave Vietnam alone is too simple to be true. As the United States formally abandons its pretensions to responsibility, its involvement continues in other forms whose reach remains to be tested. Nothing about Vietnam is ever simple.

A Phase Ends

All that can be said with a degree of assurance now is that one international diplomatic phase of the struggle over Vietnam has concluded. That is the significance of the shadowy week in Paris and the strangely empty document it produced. Maybe that is enough.

It began almost five years ago, with Averell Harriman and his delegation on one side of a large table in the Majestic, the North Vietnamese on the other. Even the fact of a meeting was a breakthrough then. Few imagined how much understatement there was in Mr. Harriman's remark, in his opening speech, that "many days of hard discussions lie before us."

There are smiles now, and expressions of goodwill. The hard words of five years are fading already, and that is just as well. But the death and destruction and brutalization that the talks for so long failed to stop will be remembered, as a testament to the difficulty of diplomacy, the intractability of the human character.

Nixon Shapes Strategy on Aid to Hanoi

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Despite rising hostility in Congress to U.S. aid for reconstruction of North Vietnam, President Nixon is taking a most unpopular decision: Asking Congress for direct U.S. aid money, not funneled through the World Bank or any other multilateral source.

That bold decision shows just how confident Mr. Nixon is that, when the issue is sharply drawn, enough liberals—maybe even Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the defeated 1972 Democratic presidential nominee—will have to go along.

Hard-line anti-foreign-aid conservatives, such as Senate Democratic Whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia, seem unalterably opposed to adding Hanoi in any shape or form. Some liberals, such as Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, are just as unalterably opposed unless the aid is multilateral. But the President is hoping that McGovern and other super-doves, now opposed to direct aid, ultimately will support it rather than risk collapse of the fragile peace settlement.

The strong inclination of State Department and White House officials to push direct aid is based on long-range political factors, which can be summed up in this question:

Why should the United States spend up to \$1.5 billion over five years to help reconstruct Hanoi and other war-damaged parts of North Vietnam without reaping political and economic benefits? If aid is funneled through the Asian Bank or some new international consortium, the U.S. hand would be hidden. But with most U.S. aid bearing a prominent Made-in-America sign, Washington could gradually build real political influence in Hanoi.

That is surely also the explanation for Hanoi's demand, which first publicly surfaced this week, that American aid be direct. Hanoi, too, looks on aid not just as help but as a means of machinery, but as opening up a political option in Washington for possible future use.

Blunt Warning

Moreover, Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling Hanoi aid, has already issued this blunt warning to the administration: Under no conditions will multilateral aid be acceptable.

Passman told us he would much prefer 40-year, no-interest loans for Hanoi. But he did not rule out direct grants, if no third countries were involved.

In the long run, the administration believes, the hard-boiled advantages of direct aid in international politics will be easier to sell on Capitol Hill and in the nation. But for the short run, it deepens Mr. Nixon's problems and gives his liberal opponents a rationale to highlight on previous promises of aid. McGovern is a conspicuous example.

Several times during the presidential campaign, McGovern strongly supported postwar reconstruction aid. Asked early in 1972 whether he endorsed former President Johnson's proposal for \$1 billion in postwar aid, McGovern replied: "Absolutely, absolutely." Later, he said the United States should treat North Vietnam just as it did Japan and Germany after World War II.

Yes, McGovern today hedges on aid for North Vietnam. He recently said he would vote for aid money only if it was not direct. Other liberals, angry at the President's impoundment of social-welfare funds and his budget ceiling, are similarly threatening to block any direct aid request by Mr. Nixon.

The screams from congressional liberals that greeted the first reports of U.S. aid for Hanoi surprised the White House, deeply worrying to officials who knew that Hanoi feels it was given a hard commitment in Paris for direct reconstruction aid.

"If Hanoi thinks we are playing a shell game with them on reconstruction aid," one official told us, "all bets for a peaceful settlement are off." In short, once the Hanoi Politburo suspects Mr. Nixon cannot, or will not, deliver on that key element in the agreement ending the war, the Communists might wreck the whole agreement.

As the battle deepens and Mr. Nixon moves frontally toward direct aid, that fact alone may be his trump card. Surely, Mr. McGovern and the other liberals who screamed longest and loudest for an end of the war would not risk seeing the war-end agreement undermined because of their own refusal to honor a commitment for direct aid to North Vietnam.

Situation Termed 'Desperate' In British Hospital Strike

LONDON, March 2 (UPI)—Hospitals throughout Britain reported "desperate" situations today despite drastically curtailed treatment because of a strike by hospital employees.

The strike, in its second day, affected 241 hospitals, according to the National Union of Public Employees. There are 126 more on the union's target list for next week.

The nation's 340,000 nurses added their own pay demand today. Nurses at one hospital voted to strike next week.

Britain was gripped by strike fever in the worst week of walkouts since the general strike of 1926. Union after union staged walkouts to protest government policies clamping a rigid ceiling on pay increases.

The strike action by gas workers, nearly three weeks old, cut gas supplies to 2,000 businesses, hundreds of schools and scores of hotels and pubs. Pressure was reduced at 4 million homes, which heat and cook with gas.

Railroad workers, whose 24-hour walkout halted virtually every train in Britain Wednesday

and gave London its worst traffic jams in history, decided to repeat their action Thursday.

They also threatened to strike every Sunday until their pay demands are met.

Auto plants were hit by walkouts. Teachers' strikes closed scores of London schools.

But hospitals were the worst hit today.

Husbands of women in a new maternity hospital were told to bring their wives food, since the kitchens were not operating.

Directors closed hospitals, moving patients to other institutions, or said this would be necessary within two days.

"This hospital cannot be closed," a West Cheshire Hospital spokesman said. "There are 1,900 mentally ill patients here. Many of them are geriatric cases. There is nowhere else we can send them, and the bedding situation is desperate."

With hospital laundries strike-bound, soiled linen piled up in corridors. Several hospitals said that surgery would have to be abandoned for lack of sterile linen.

In both hospitals and gas plants, there were blacker days to come.

"The situation will gradually get worse," a British Gas Corp. spokesman said, "unless there is some strengthening of the industrial action. Then things will get suddenly worse."

Gas officials in west-central England announced today that they would cut off gas entirely to 50,000 private homes. A spokesman said it was "the biggest gas cut-off ever attempted in this country."

The complete cut will be the first to domestic gas users.

Taiwan Military Aides To Leave S. Vietnam

TAIPEI, March 2 (Reuters)—Taiwan announced today that it would withdraw its military advisers from South Vietnam but that it would give more economic aid to the Saigon regime.

A Defense Ministry announcement, quoted by the Central News Agency, said that the military mission to South Vietnam would return by the middle of March in accordance with a Vietnam peace agreement. The mission has been in Saigon since 1964.



WAR SCARE—Inflatable figure of Batman on guard duty at outpost north of Saigon. Batman craze swept country five years ago when series ran on American Forces television. Local businessmen cashed in on the fad and now the figures keep turning up in the strangest places.

AP. The dead man was identified as Patrick Crossan, 35, a Catholic, who lived in the Ardoyne district, not far from where the shooting took place. He was married and had two children. As news of his death spread, both Protestant and Catholic bus crews stopped work in protest.

Two Roman Catholics were the earlier victims of gunmen. One was a pedestrian killed by shots fired from a car in downtown Belfast, the other a cab driver found shot in the head in a car parked in the Protestant Shankill area.

Police reported that a notebook in the cab driver's pocket contained references to three death threats against him by the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The police theorized that he

might have been the victim of an IRA punishment squad.

Guerrillas fired 50 shots in a clash with a British Army patrol at Lough, near the border with the Irish Republic. The patrol fired back and claimed to have seen one man fall to the ground. There were no military casualties.

Masked men raided a pub in Lurgan, County Armagh, and shot the owner in the thigh.

And in Belfast, three teenagers, including a girl of about 13, wounded a policeman in a gun battle after they tried to hijack his car as he was driving to work.

The shootings occurred after the army raided the Catholic Ardoyne area of the city and claimed that it captured eight terrorists of the IRA. It was the biggest roundup of IRA suspects in weeks.

The eight men were believed to include the commander of the Provisional IRA's 3d Battalion, four other battalion officers and three other members of the unit.

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Driver Killed on Belfast Bus, 3d Murder in City in 24 Hours

RELFAST, March 2 (AP)—Two young gunmen boarded a bus today in Belfast's Protestant Woodvale area and killed the driver as he started to drive away from the stop.

It was the third killing in Northern Ireland's capital in less than 24 hours and brought the death toll in 3 1/2 years of sectarian violence to at least 738—57 of them this year.

A girl said the gunmen fired between four and six shots at the driver, who drove on a few yards before collapsing over the wheel.

"Passengers panicked," the girl said. "Women ran from the vehicle screaming and others were crying. No one knew where the gunmen went."

A police spokesman said: "It was a miracle no one else got in the way of the bullets. As the firing started, the passengers ran like hell for their lives."

The dead man was identified as Patrick Crossan, 35, a Catholic, who lived in the Ardoyne district, not far from where the shooting took place. He was married and had two children. As news of his death spread, both Protestant and Catholic bus crews stopped work in protest.

Two Roman Catholics were the earlier victims of gunmen. One was a pedestrian killed by shots fired from a car in downtown Belfast, the other a cab driver found shot in the head in a car parked in the Protestant Shankill area.

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Bolivia Holds Altmann As Nazi Leader

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 2 (Reuters)—A Bolivian judge said today that Klaus Altmann, a naturalized Bolivian citizen, had admitted he was Klaus Barbie, a former SS chief in Lyons who was wanted in France for war crimes.

He was sent to prison today under a preventive detention order, the judge said.

The judge told Reuters it had been established at a court hearing that Altmann, in World War II, had served as an officer of the Nazi SS under the name of Klaus Barbie. France asked Bolivia for Altmann's extradition early last year after a Paris newspaper report started investigations into Altmann's identity by independent Nazi hunters.

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CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-10, Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. P. Le Noury.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie (1st), Tel.: 720-55-51, Sunday Masses 9:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH

65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e
 Church School 10:00 a.m.
 Worship: 11:00 a.m.
 "Wisdom from on high"
 Dr. Tuller, preaching.
 Mrs. Gail Drayton, George V. Askew
 Jr., E. J. Pendleton.
 (Interdenominational-International)

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Ave. George V, Paris-8e.
 Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m.
 Sunday School & Nursery: 10:30 a.m.
 Sunday Service & Eucharist: 10:45 a.m.
 Canon Harold Liberman.
 Vice: General, Fulton & Giralder.
 D.D. Dean, Canon Roger Thiele.
 Norman Proulx, Director of Music.
 Episcopal - all denominations
 and visitors warmly welcomed.

FRANCE-PARIS

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Hoche (16e), Saturday mass, 6:30 p.m. (Eng.); Sunday masses: 8:30 (Latin), 10:00 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L), 3:30 (E), Confession: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:00 & 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., Saturday, 11:30 to 12:00 & 7 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

GERMANY-MUNICH

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Munich on Holzerstr. 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform.: Tel.: 433234, Pastor R. W. Terry.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

ST. MARY'S R.C. Parish, Masses in Oberursel, Am der Heide 38, Sat.: 8:15; Sun. 9 & 11. In Frankfurt: 12:30 at the Cathedral (Domplatz), C.C.D. grades 1-8 Sat. 5:30-6:00. Frankfurt Internat'l School, Oberursel, Priest Fr. E. Beck, Phone: 0611-32557.

SWITZERLAND-GENEVA

THE AMERICAN CHURCH (Emmanuel Episcopal), Rue Alfred Vincent, 8 a.m. Holy Communion: 9:15. Family Worship and Study Classes: 11 a.m., Moravia Prayer and Service (E.C.C.) at all services 1st Sunday of month.

MUSIC

Levine in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 2 (IHT).—James Levine, at 29 the new principal conductor of the Met and musical director of Chicago's Ravinia Festival, made his London debut with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall last night, and revealed himself, on this occasion at least, as a young conductor of prodigious talent and assurance, who has yet to acquire the leavening attributes of relaxation and repose.

What is there about the young these days? What drives them to make every piece a blockbuster? In classical music the young conductors—and the young pianists, too—tend to play too fast. In jazz, the young musicians play too many notes; they play too fast, and the brass and reeds play too high. In pop music almost everything is too loud.

Anxiety, probably. Not anxiety about their own competence. The best—and James Levine is one of them—are extraordinarily gifted and accomplished, and they know it. More likely, it is fear of losing audiences whose sensibilities are already dulled by manifold other claims upon their attention. In classical music, the fear is compounded by the require-

ment of working in an ageing and stagnant repertoire, the requirement—or so they seem to think—of making old war horses sound like young ones.

Levine began last night with a gee-whis performance of the overture to "The Barbered Bride," very fast, very clean, very controlled—and without humor, mirth or gaiety. The ensuing "Jupiter Symphony" of Mozart was also fast. As with the concluding performance of Debussy's "La Mer," the conductor's drive and supervision were intense to a degree that seemed to stifle composition and composer. There is something to be said for letting composers—and orchestras—speak for themselves.

What Levine is capable of as musician and technician was demonstrated more positively in his masterly account of the subtle orchestral textures of songs from Mahler's "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," sung with memorable artistry and superb vocalism by John Shirley-Quirk. He has the makings of a great conductor. As Joan Chissell observed in The Times today, "Time is on his side." If only he can learn to take his time—or the composer's.



James Levine, at 29, 'has the makings of a great conductor... if he can learn to take his time...'

At the Rome Opera

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—The Rome Opera certainly has odd ideas about programming. The current production is a case in point: a triple bill that features Bournonville's ballet "La Sylphide" sandwiched between two contemporary operas, by Bruno Bettinelli and Giulio Viozzi. Though "La Sylphide" two acts are not long, they do require an intermission. So with three works and three intermissions, the evening is a long one (just over four hours), and few members of the already sparse audience stay for the final piece.

Actually, one cannot say that the early-to-beds much. Viozzi's "Allamante," based on a Poe story, is a weak, 40-minute joke about a mummy who talks with some scientists. The music, palely exotic, is pedestrian and derivative, echoing Fucini's "Turandot" (notably the Fine, Fine and Fine scenes) with an occasional dash of Prokofiev.

Bettinelli's opera, also Poe-based, is "The Pit and the Pendulum." Though the music is again not grippingly original, it is a good, sound, modern-academic product: virtually a long scene for tenor, the imprisoned hero. The director, An-

tonello Maday Ditz, decided to put the tenor (the sensitive Lajos Kozma) not in Poe's pit but in the orchestra, doubling him, on-stage, with the dancer Tuccio Rigan. Normally this schizophrane solution does not achieve happy results, but Rigan fortunately had learned the music so well and had so carefully synchronized his movements that—from Row 19 at least—he was convincing, even moving, skillfully choreographed by Giuseppe Urbani. Tina Sestini Falli's dissolving acts worked well.

The young conductor Maurizio Rinaldi seemed to have a good grip on both operas. His grip was much less firm on Herman von Lovenskiold's simple, but elusive, score for "La Sylphide." Here the conductor's hand was heavy; the music often trudged, instead of soaring. The dancers, however, in Bettinelli's careful and impressive reconstruction of Bournonville, were in excellent form. After weeks of patient preparation, Bruhn had brought the Rome Opera's uneven corps de ballet into top shape. Elisabetta Terabust was an airy, elegant sylph, and Niels Kehlet—imported from Copenhagen—scored a warm personal success in his debut here.

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LONDON THEATRE

Molière's 'Misanthrope' in A Brilliant New Production

By John Walker

LONDON, March 2 (UPI)—The National Theatre's production of Molière's "The Misanthrope" is a brilliant success on all accounts: the acting, John Dexter's direction, Tanya Moisewitsch's costuming, set, and, particularly, Tony Harrison's translation.

Mr. Harrison manages to exploit all the antithetical wit of the heroic couplet and its formalist, essential to Molière's civilized creations, and at the same time his lines have a sly directness, a muscular colloquial idiom suitable for the play's updating.

Mr. Dexter has set it in 1966, with De Gaulle substituting for Molière's grand monarch.

Mr. Dexter has taken other liberties with Molière's original, for, at the Old Vic, it is Célimène (the delectable Diana Rigg) who emerges as a heroine. At the end, when Alceste has retired into justified self-exile but defeat, she remains onstage a sorrowful but still sympathetic figure—and not, you feel, likely to be alone for long.

In the program there is a gloss on the play dividing the world into radicals or conservatives. If you take Alceste seriously as the one honest man in a corrupt society, then you are classed among the radicals. If you regard him as an object of satire, then you are a conservative. It is a division that makes me radical, and Alec McCowen, who plays Alceste, an arch-conservative.

A Comparison

Watching "The Misanthrope" the evening after seeing James Saunders' fascinating "The Kohlberg" at the Greenwich Theatre, I was struck by the basic similarity of the two protagonists. They are both men who do not know when to stop, whose basic attitude—admirable though it may be in itself—is married to a total rigidity of mind. Hans Kohlberg is so convinced that his cause is just that he is capable of burning, pillaging, and murdering to establish his own innocence.

Around the Paris Galleries

Candide Bryen, Musée National d'Art Moderne, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to April 30.

Candide Bryen, born in 1907, began his artistic career with post-Duchamp readymades and came to painting only after the war. This exhibition displays some 180 of his works. The paintings are gentle-toned, informal, abstract, and, in many cases, are his own preferences. They are drawings, a medium better suited to his style, the specific delicacy and speed of Bryen's sensibility. Watercolors, gouaches and objects are also on show.

Brazilian ex-votos, Galerie Debret, 25 Rue de Boffe, Paris 8, to March 7.

In Brazil, as in many other Catholic countries, persons who escape from serious danger—an accident, an illness, etc.—are likely to leave some sort of object attesting to divine protection before the altar of the saint who saved them. In the arid and impoverished northeastern part of the country, the ex-votos are mostly heads carved in wood. This exhibition is devoted to a collection of such works: sacred, awkwardly carved faces, staring straight ahead in blank anonymity and vacantly attesting to divine mercy.

Downing, Galerie Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 31.

American painter Joe Downing's works reflect an epicurean aestheticism, delicate, rather sweet than salty, with an Oriental sort of refinement. They are non-representational, barely off-focus, and make complex structures out of a simple, unobtrusive module.

Raynaud, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 106 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 24.

Raynaud looks more and more like the avant-garde's answer to Bernard Buffet. Take four of any object you may choose—in the present instance coffins and other funeral paraphernalia—paint each one uniformly red, green, yellow and blue and, brother, you've got yourself a Raynaud. A year or two ago this young artist got the run of the Renault factory (as had other artists before him). He took four delivery trucks, four motors, four fenders, etc., and painted them in these four colors. He apparently aims to continue to this vein, which is practically infeasible.

Dumoyet de Ségonzac, Le Nouvel Esprit, 40 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, to March 10.

Copper-plate engravings of the Ile-de-France region by Dumoyet de Ségonzac which show the same sensitive, highly personal and yet traditional manner of depicting landscapes which appears in all his graphic work.

Alceste, in Mr. McCowen's interpretation, is so determined to be honest that he goes out of his way to insult people, to tread them underfoot as so many insects. His justifiable anger at social hypocrisy has hardened into a predictable pose, as artificial as the malicious gossip and triviality that he so despises in Célimène's other admirers.

It is the pose that Mr. McCowen suggests in a dazzling technical tour de force full of falsetto shrieks, and sudden roars, the display of a man enjoying the role he is acting. I found his performance hollow, but that, in the circumstances, is a compliment. Mr. Dexter gives the couple grace to Alceste by having Mr. McCowen, on his final exit, leave still talking at the top of his voice.

The two fine performances of Mr. McCowen and Miss Rigg—here the most seductive and beguiling of political hostesses—is matched by the subsidiary ones. Alan MacNaughton and Jeanne Watts as Philinte and Elante provide subtle studies in normality against which Alceste and Célimène are to be judged, and Gawn Grainger makes Oronte into a splendidly sinister eminence grise.

The Royal Court continues its understandable obsession with the Irish troubles with Brian Friel's "The Freedom of the City," which is also playing at Dublin's Abbey Theatre.

Mr. Friel's play obviously owes much to the events of "Bloody Sunday" and its aftermath—the tribunal that investigated the shooting of civilians by British soldiers. The heart of the play is a contrast between the confused reality and the reactions to it by organizations, the gap between individual experience and dogmatic rigidity. It is impossible, suggests Mr. Friel, for government to admit mistakes.

Set in Londonderry in 1970, Mr. Friel presents us with three refugees from a civil rights march broken by massive force. Escaping from CS gas, they stumble into the guildhall and the lord mayor's parlor. There is Elizabeth Doherty (Carmel McSherry), mother of several children who cannot explain why she was with an exception on an intensely personal basis: one of her children is a monger and she marches for him.

There is Michael Hagerty (Raymond Campbell), a pedant and conventional man who believes that it is necessary to act with dignity and propriety at all times, and there is Andrian Fitzgerald (Stephen Rea), shiftless and sardonic.

From the moment they enter the mayor's rooms, the three become objects of instant mythology. The army overreacts, insists that there are at least 40 armed terrorists in the guildhall. In the three ensembles, arms above their heads, they are shot dead by the anxious troops. At a subsequent tribunal, the army's action is justified.

A Professor

The play, under Albert Finney's fluid direction, switches from guildhall to tribunal to pub and back again. We are also given an American sociology professor lecturing on the subculture of poverty. I'm not sure what he is doing in the play, whether Mr. Friel is concerned with the abstract patterns academicism makes out of actuality, as if talking of the culture of poverty aided the unemployed, on whether he is emphasizing, unnecessarily since the point is

made by his main characters, that the underlying cause of the current unrest is poverty and exploitation.

It is the three individuals for whom Mr. Friel rightly feels—and makes us, too, aware of their indomitable and hopeless. For the rest, he has contempt—the priest using their deaths for a sermon on Communism, the singer turning it into boozey chauvinism, the judge's blandness, the television commentator's hushed irrelevance and all making assumptions that the three are either "terrorists" or "heroes" instead of bewildered people caught up in a situation beyond their control.

The trouble is, having made his point in the opening scenes, Mr. Friel can only repeat it. In a play of this kind—where the central three dead when it begins—there can be little development only the reiterated contrasts of official versions of the truth with the humanity of protagonists, making free with the mayor's sherry and carefully signing his

distinguished visitors' book. Mr. Finney ends the play with a haunting image: the three slowly standing hands above their heads while through the theater there sounds the endless roar and whine of automatic gunfire.

At the Howitz Théâtre Café is a welcome visitor: Martha Schlamme, the Viennese-born singer and actress now resident in the United States. She is a delightful performer, warm and friendly, but her program is an uneven one. At times, she approaches a parody of the international folk singer, giving a long explanation in English—in one case, of a French grape-treading ditty—followed by a performance that consists of incomprehensible grunts and tala-las accompanied by energetic actions. But when she sings the songs of Brecht and Weill, and she sings a good number—she is superb.

N.Y. Films

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "Charlotte's Web," at Radio City Music Hall, is based on E.B. White's story for children about a spider—Charlotte—who devotes her life to saving Wilbur the pig from being slaughtered. According to the Times, it's "not really bad in the way that the archy and nightmarish film was bad." It is simply a "big, bland-looking cartoon feature with a musical score by Richard M. Sherman and Robert B. Sherman that sounds like any number of other Sherman scores ('Mary Poppins,' 'Chitty-Chitty Bang Bang')."

The music and pictorial style—both "exceedingly understated"—reportedly "blunt the precise effects of Mr. White's prose, (but) they don't obliterate them."

Earl Hamner Jr., who wrote the screenplay, follows the original "so closely that it's still possible to be moved by the story," Vincent Canby says. Charles A. Nichols and Iwao Takamoto directed.

Downing, Galerie Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 31.

American painter Joe Downing's works reflect an epicurean aestheticism, delicate, rather sweet than salty, with an Oriental sort of refinement. They are non-representational, barely off-focus, and make complex structures out of a simple, unobtrusive module.

Raynaud, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 106 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 24.

Raynaud looks more and more like the avant-garde's answer to Bernard Buffet. Take four of any object you may choose—in the present instance coffins and other funeral paraphernalia—paint each one uniformly red, green, yellow and blue and, brother, you've got yourself a Raynaud. A year or two ago this young artist got the run of the Renault factory (as had other artists before him). He took four delivery trucks, four motors, four fenders, etc., and painted them in these four colors. He apparently aims to continue to this vein, which is practically infeasible.

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Copper-plate engravings of the Ile-de-France region by Dumoyet de Ségonzac which show the same sensitive, highly personal and yet traditional manner of depicting landscapes which appears in all his graphic work.

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BY HENRY ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CONOR 10 letters
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ARPO 5 letters
□ □ □ □ □

RAUPPE 7 letters
□ □ □ □ □ □ □

LIBART 6 letters
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Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: **MOLDY ARDOR COUPLE BLOODY** (Answer Monday)

Answers: *This dashing young man is a mere boy inside! — A "B-LAD-E"*

teeth." In his last years a publisher asked him to write a book on Mussolini. "It has been done," said D'Annunzio, and showed him his study of Cola di Rienzo, opening it at these prophetic lines: "The populace hanged him by the feet from a post and stoned him. For two days and a night he was the target of their games."

Thomas Quinn Curtiss is a

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19 Windy little	43 Winkler	59 Winkler	73 Fredrick	87 Fredrick	101 Fredrick	115 Fredrick	129 Fredrick	143 Fredrick	
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Art Buchwald

Tennis's New Breed

WASHINGTON — The hottest sport in America this year is tennis. It is estimated that 1,554,499 more people will be playing tennis this year than last. Where are all these tennis players coming from? Most of them are coming from the golf courses.

Every time you talk to someone in a locker room who has just taken up tennis, he confides he used to be a golf player, but decided tennis takes up less time, gives him as much exercise and is cheaper.

Those of us who never played golf are naturally happy so many of their people come over to our sport.

But at the beginning, one must have considerable patience with a defrocked golf player before he catches on that tennis is an entirely different game.

I realized this last week when I took Dumbarton to my indoor tennis club. We were scheduled to play with two pretty young ladies in a doubles game.

The first thing Dumbarton said to the ladies when we got on the court was, "How we play through?"

"No, Dumbarton," I said patiently. "You don't ask the ladies to play through in tennis. You play with them. It's not like golf."

"You mean you play with girls in tennis?" Dumbarton asked in amazement.

"That's what makes the game so much fun," I said.

"But don't they slow you down?" he asked.

"Not necessarily. Many women tennis players are better than men."

"I don't think I'm going to like this sport," Dumbarton said. "Now get your tennis racket."

I said, "and go on the other side of the net."

"I have only one racket," Dumbarton said.

"That's all you need."

"But shouldn't you have a wood for the serve and a different iron for each shot?" Dumbarton asked.

"No, Dumbarton. One racket is used for all the shots."

"Well, that's stupid. In golf you at least have a choice of clubs."

"That's the way we do it in tennis. Let's go."

"Okay, where's my caddy?"

"You don't have caddies in tennis," I explained to him. "You have to do everything yourself."

"But who tells you when you've hit a good drive?" Dumbarton demanded.

"We do. Your partner and the opposition. All right, go over there and I'll serve to you."

Dumbarton went to the other side of the net and I hit a ball to him. He ducked and then came rushing angrily up to the net.

"Why did you yell at me?" I asked him.

"You yell 'fore' in tennis. You yell 'fore' when you see a ball coming right at you."

"You don't yell 'fore' in tennis!" I shouted. "The ball is supposed to come right at you, and you're supposed to hit it back."

Dumbarton mumbled something to himself and went to the net. I hit another ball to him and he hit it back. Then he stood there watching it. My partner hit it back to him.

"Don't just stand there, Dumbarton!" I yelled. "Hit it back!"

"I wanted to see if it was going to land in the rough or not."

"Dumbarton, there is no rough in tennis. The ball is either in or it is out."

"You mean if it's out, you can't clip it in?"

"No. When it's out, it's out for good."

Dumbarton said, "You must lose a lot of balls that way."

"We go out and get the same ball and play with it again."

Dumbarton said, "Okay let's start. What's par for this set?"

"There is no par for the set. The side that wins the six games wins the set."

"Well, how do you know your handicap then?"

"By the way you play, stupid."

The women who were supposed to be our partners had by now, and one of them said to me, "May we play through?"

"I thought you didn't use that expression in tennis," Dumbarton replied.

"We haven't," the other lady replied, "until today."

Mary Blume
Going Beyond the Fringe

PARIS (HTT)—Paul Valéry once noted that he didn't much like museums; many of them, he said, are admirable, but none are delightful.

Normally, the Musée des Arts Décoratifs wing of the Louvre, with its fine and scholarly permanent collection of French furniture, is merely admirable. But through March 19 there is also a small show in the Arts Décoratifs that qualifies as a delight.

The unlikely subject of the show is the history of the fringes, tassels, ribbons, braids and bows that have over the centuries decorated French furniture; the little finishing touches that, added to a piece of furniture made by a great ébéniste, are essential and hardly noticed.

The work on display exactly reflects the taste in decoration of each period, a history of French style in miniature. And there are some ravishing objects to see, innocently joyous when not fastened to the imposing furniture on which one usually sees them.

The fringe and tasselmaker's trade is, like so many of the more pleasant aspects of French life, filled with terms related to food. Wooden molds for tassels are called peurs, upside-down pairs, radishes, olives, sugar loafs and gourds. Types of ornament or stitching include onion, pea and blade of wheat.

At the end of the 19th century there were about 60 tasselmakers at work; now there are 30, many of whom have fringed and tasseled in the family from way back.

The profession was first referred to in 1270 as *crépinières*, or fringemakers and by the early 15th century were grouped in with ribbon-makers. They received their autonomy and their own statutes in 1663 and no one could be a master tasselmaker until he had done five years of apprenticeship, served four years as a journeyman, and made one masterpiece. If one was the son of a tasselmaker the journeyman period could be skipped. The same applied if a man married the daughter of a tasselmaker, so presumably these young ladies were much sought after.

Fringes and braid and tassels began to be important under Louis XIII. As more sumptuous fabrics began to arrive from Italy the *passementiers* became ever more fanciful and creative. And as the passementiers became more expert, *passementerie* became more irresistible and people began using it to decorate their lances, bellcords, curtains, chandeliers, workbooks, servants, and buttons.

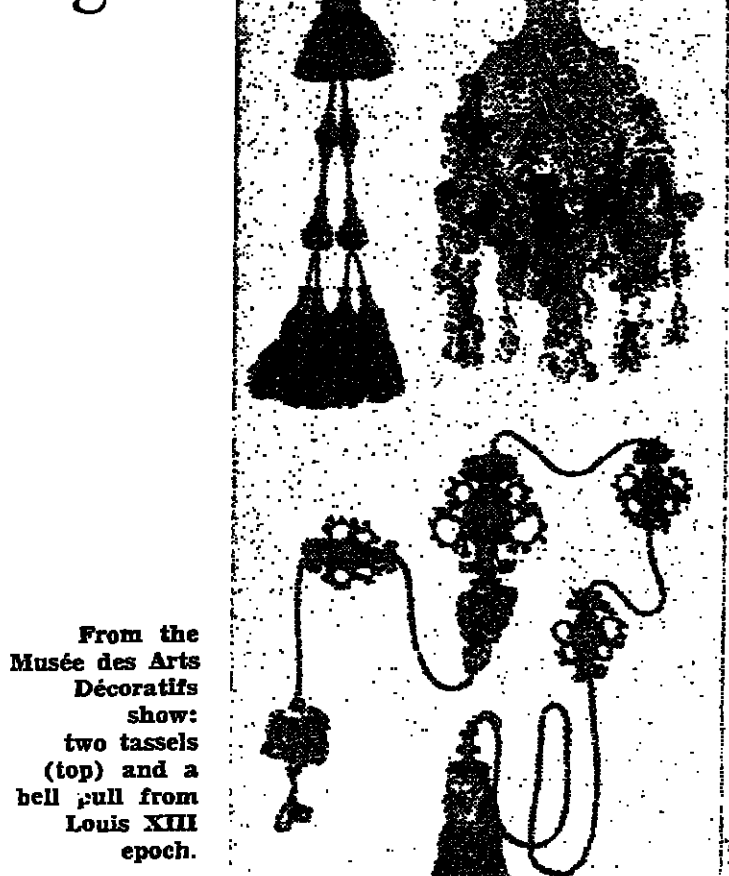
The tastes of Louis XIV on *passementerie* for the new royal palaces were tremendous but were quickly surpassed during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. With the Revolution, the *passementiers* fell on hard times.

Trade picked up with the Empire, but what a difference in style. The decorations are stiff and pompous. By the time of Louis-Philippe the colors have gone dull or vulgar; by the Second Empire every inch is covered and the effect is suffocating. Even the guided legs of a pouf are made to resemble tassels. At the turn of the century the styles become curious, faintly more interesting but unlovely, and the 20s and 30s there is again

freshness and a certain gaiety. The show ends with examples of *passementerie* made today which can be poetically referred to as yardgoods and even more poetically, simply ignored.

The exhibition is, admittedly, an extremely minor one. For something more awesome one can of course visit the museum's permanent collection and see the furniture to which such decorations were once fixed. But that takes one out of the confines of the present show; it is, so to speak, beyond the fringe.

From the Musée des Arts Décoratifs show: two tassels (top) and a bell pull from Louis XIII epoch.



From the Musée des Arts Décoratifs show: two tassels (top) and a bell pull from Louis XIII epoch.

American Historian Publishes a Guide to Soviet Archives

MOSCOW (HTT)—Guidesbooks of almost any kind are hard to come by in the Soviet Union, and it has been up to an American historian to publish one of the most unusual of all—a detailed directory to the complex system of archives and manuscript collections.

Long sought by but closed to foreign scholars, the Soviet archives have been gradually opening their doors in recent years, and the 436-page guide by Patricia K. Ormiston of Washington is designed to help locate ancient documents, ranging from medieval manuscripts and maps

to the personal papers of leading writers and historical figures. The book, "Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the U.S.S.R.," is designed to aid Western scholars in finding their way through the collections. As the most complete directory in any language, it is also expected to

be welcomed by Russian researchers. Published by Princeton University Press and selling for \$22.50, Mrs. Ormiston's guide describes the content of more than 75 institutions in Moscow and Leningrad. She is at work here on a sequel.

PEOPLE: The Bird of Avon
And Other Bloopers

Kenneth Schaefer, a British radio and TV producer, has a thing for bloopers. He's even credited with having coined the word. These examples of broadcast slips come from his latest book "Pardon My Bloopers":

• "Enthusiasts from far and wide queue up for more than six hours outside the British Museum to get a look at King Tutankhamun, the famous mammy."

• "Tonight's presentation of Macbeth is considered by many to be the greatest work of the bird of Avon."

• "One of the most responsible jobs in London rests on the shoulders of the London booby—baby... I mean bobby."

• "Here in England we have an entirely different concept of medical care than that which they have for instance in America. Here you can receive tuberculosis, diabetes and other diseases free of charge."

The new chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is going to have to move because Frederick County, Md., officials say her "motor home" violates an ordinance. Dr. Dicky Lee Ray, said she isn't disturbed because she had planned to move anyway "within a matter of weeks."

J. Alfred Cusack, county zoning administrator, said the owners of the dairy farm where Dr. Ray has parked her home had been sent a letter saying county laws make it illegal to live in a motor home in the county. Her home is the motorized self-contained type, as opposed to towed trailers which are legitimate in Frederick County.

Patrick J. Nugent, son-in-law of the late Lyndon Johnson, has rejoined Texas Broadcasting Corp. in Austin as an executive. Nugent, married to Luci Baines Johnson, worked for Texas Broadcasting, then became an officer of Communications Properties Inc. of Austin, a nation-wide cable television and communications firm. He is now back at Texas Broadcasting.

Question: When is a joke unfunny to the Gridiron Club, the press organization that pokes fun at politicians at its annual Washington dinner? Answer: When the joke is on the Gridiron Club.

Someone, apparently, dashed into a 19-year-old invitation to the club's dinner March 18 to meet the club's elite guest requirement. A score of the Congressmen accepted and the club's president, Robert Roth, had to reject them. "It could be a malicious or joking man as well as a woman," said Mr. Roth. "But I don't think it's very funny myself."

Jazz trumpeter Miles Davis has been fined \$1,000 after pleading guilty to a charge of illegal possession of a weapon. Davis, 37, was arrested Feb. 21 after police were called to an apartment building where they found the musician standing outside an apartment with a key in the door. Inside, police said, they confiscated a small handgun and three foil capsules containing cocaine. A woman companion was also arrested, but the charges against her were dismissed. Davis, who was initially charged with weapon and drug possession, was fined Thursday.

Gene Hicks got bombed by the Navy. He was driving his camper across California's Imperial Valley, when, as he puts it, "a jet came along just over the top of the brush. The bomb came through the front of the camper and went out the right side, about two feet over my head." A Navy spokesman assured Hicks that it was only a practice bomb carrying no explosive charge. Explosive or not, Hicks said he submitted a \$3,011 bill to the Navy, his camper isn't what it used to be.

When a passenger refused to tip a skycap at the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, the following things happened:

• The skycap called the New-Air-bound passenger a name and sent his suitcase to LaGuardia Airport in New York.

• The skycap was fired.

• Fourteen other skycaps went on strike to protest the firing.

Airport director Martin J. Griffin said Allied Maintenance Corp., which supplies skycaps to Trans World, Eastern and Allegheny Airlines, and taxi cab drivers' Local 128, were attempting to negotiate the dispute.

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